Showers; warmer: southerly winds.

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ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA. BRITONS A LITTLE MISTIFIED

ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT. The Diplomatic Notes Printed Hero May Enlighten Our " Kin Beyond the Sen "-British Land Titles That Date Back Fifty Tears, It Is Said, Are Not to Be Questioned - A Talk with the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 10 .- Lord Salisbury's announcement of the terms of the Venezuelan arbitration requires an explanation. The first and most common interpretation put upon it by the English press is that the actual drawing of the boundary by the arbitrators will be governed by the private property rights of the settlers. In other words, that no bona fide British settler shall be transferred to Venezuelan jurisdiction, and vice rerso. This plan at first glance seems absurd, for it might easily happen that a group of British settlers here or there would be left stranded, like an island surrounded by Venez melan territory; or a Venezuelan settler would and himself cut off from connection with his own country, but still under his own flag.

Another interpretation of Lord Salisbury's words is that the boundary is to be drawn strictly according to the merits of the claims of the respective countries, each side binding it. self to respect existing private property rights in the territory awarded to it. This restriction would, of course, be eminently practicable and tust, and it would safeguard all individual rights in the territory under dispute.

I endeavored to obtain an authoritative state ment on the disputed point at the Foreign Office this afternoon. In reply to my inquiry whether the arbitrators would be restricted in defining the boundary by the rights of the settlers. Sir Thomas Sanderson, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said;

"I cannot give you the exact terms of the agreement. You will have to wait until they have been finally determined, when they will be officially announced, probably very soon. I do not believe, however, that any such difficulty could arise as you suggest in the shape of possible islands of British property in Venezue-

lan territory.
"If you look at the map you will see there has been no mixing up of the British and Ven-ezuelan settlements. The British have advanced from one direction and the Venezuelans from the other. But there is still territory between." The time limit which would settle the validity of the settlers' claims is variously es-

timated by the London newspapers at twentyone, thirty, and fifty years, but in each case broad considerations of equity are to be gone into, all dealing with questions having nothing whatever to do with the merits of national claims to the territory in dispute. By the United Press.

Mr. John Morley, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, spoke to-night at Montrose, Scotland, which district he represents in the House of Commons. He expressed approval of Lord Salisbury's statement at the Lord Mayor's banquet last night regarding the practical settlesent of the Venezuelan question.

He said he did not believe there was any international discussion of more importance, not even that regarding the Eastern question, than the one relative to permanent arbitration be-tween Great Britain and the United States. This statement was greeted with cheers by the

Continuing, Mr. Morley said he trusted that the two nations which were far shead of the great military monarchies in a thousand other respects had set them in this matter a splendid and beneficent example.

THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

How Clacy and Sallabury Arrived at the Fifty-Year Limit. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.-Every indication points to the probability that within the next fifteen or twenty days Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Olney, plenipotentiaries appointed by their Governments, will be able to sign here in Washington the protocol of a pro-posed treaty which will include within its provisions a method of arbitrating the boundary

line dispute between Venezuela and British

Guiana. The exact terms of this important convention are not yet definitely settled-far less signed. On the contrary, verbal changes are continually being suggested and agreed upon, or modified by cable messages between the plenipotentiaries and the British Foreign Office. But that the essential basis of the trea has been agreed upon is made clear in the cor. Secretary Olney felt justified paking public after Lord Satisbury's significa Mansion House last night. The basis agreed on is that in the "settled districts" a term of fifty years of undisturbed residence shall be regarded

as giving the right to possession. It may take some days more to arrange deto the time and place of the meeting of the tribunal and as to the selection of the arbitrators, but there is every reason to believe that the President will be able to announce to Congress in December the signing of the preliminary protocol and to submit it to the Senate ration. That this is a strong probability is made clear by the announcement, authorfred by the Venezuelan Commission this after noon, that it will suspend the preparation of its report for the present, but will proceed with the compilation of the important data it has col-

Two letters exchanged by the United States and Great Britain regarding Venezuela after the presentation of Mr. Olney's counter proposi tion of June 12, were given to the press at the State Department this afternoon. In a despatch of May 22, 1896, Lord Salisbury had proposed an evenly divided Commission to report upon ter ritory in dispute outside of the so-called settled districts, and Scoretary Olney had suggested the provision quoted heretofore in these despatches for a commission of unequal numbers. The next despatch was from Lord Salis bury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, and was as fol-

"FOREIGN OFFICE, July 3, 1896. "Sta: have to I acknowledge your Excellency's despatch of June 15, inclosing a note from Mr Olney, in which he explains the reasons that induce the Government of the United States to withhold their assent from the proposal with repect to the Venezuelan frontier contained in my despatch of the 22d May.

"The arguments by which Mr. Olney sup

ports this view will receive the careful consideration of her Majesty's Government. I am not now writing to you for the purpose of discussing them. My object in addressing your Excellency is to point out that in a matter of some importance Mr. Olney -owing, doubtless, to the inadequacy of my own explanationhas misapprehended the purport of the proposal which I had the honor to make to him. He states that 'It appears to be a fundamental condition that the boundary line decided to be the true one by the arbitrators shall not operate upon territory bona fide occupied by a British subject shall be deflected in every such case so as to make such territory part of British Guiana.' This was not the intention of my proposals, and the language of my de spatch of 22d May does not, I think, fairly bear this construction. I proposed that 'the tribunal should not have power to include such districts as the territory of Venezuela,' but I did not propose that they should necessarily sesumed without further proof to be part of British Guiana. I only stipulated that the the tribunal, which in our judgment was indequate for this purpose, though it was adesuate for the assignment of the unsettled dis-

tricts. The settled districts, shown to be in FEASTING WITH MR. HANNA. dispute by the inquiries of the Commission, were to be disposed of by subsequent negotiation. The claim of Venezuela is so far-reaching that it brings into question interests and rights which cannot properly be disposed of y an unrestricted arbitration. It extends as far as the Essequibo; it covers two-thirds of the colony of British Guiana; it impeaches titles which have been unquestioned for many generations. These districts must be treated

generations. These districts must be treated separately, and until further inquiry has thrown more light upon the matter, it is only by reserving the settled districts generally that this can be done.

"The view of her Majesty's Government is that where the matter in issue is of great importance, and involves rights which belong to a considerable population and are deeply cherished by them, special precautions against any miscarriage of justice are required, of which I have indicated the general character in this currespondence, but which are not required where a little unoccupied territory is alone in question. It is for this reason that her Majesty's Government proposed to except those districts from the jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, though it could deal adequately with the disputed claims to territory that is not occupied. But they did not intend by that stipulation to ask the Government of the United States to prejude any questions which had been raised, or might be raised, with respect to the ownership of settled districts. This part of the subject, confessedly the most difficult part, would have been reserved for separate eramination.

"I should wish you to offer this explanation

part, would have been reserved for separate examination.

"I should wish you to offer this explanation to Mr. Olney when you have an opportunity, and if he desires it, give him a copy of this despatch. I will reserve for another occasion the observations which, atter consideration. I may have to make in reply to the general argument of his note.

SALISBURY." ent of his note. Salisbury.
Secretary Olney's reply to this letter fol-

the observations which, after consideration. I may have to make in reply to the general argument of his note.

Scretary Olney's reply to this letter follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

"EXCELLENCY: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of a copy of Lord Salisbury's despatch to you of the 3d instant. Its object is to explain that his Lordship, in his previous despatch of May 22, did not intend that the boundary line fixed by the proposed arbitral tribunal should include in British Guiama any territory bona fide occupied by a British subject Jan. I, 1887. But as such territory must fall upon one side or the other of any complete boundary line, and was certainly not in any event to be assigned to Venezuela, all the present explanation would seem to show is that Lord Salisbury's proposals of May 22 contemplated not a complete boundary line, but a part or parts as might divide uninhabited or unsettled territory. Such a conclusion requires a somewhat heroic construction of a paper which in terms proposes 'the following basis of settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, by which the two Governments are to endeavor to agree to a boundary line upon the basis of a certain refort, and by which, in asserte of such an agreement, an around the basis of a certain refort, and by which, in asserte of such an agreement, an around the basis of a certain refort, and by which, in asserte of such an agreement, and around the basis of a certain refort, and by which, in asserte of such an agreement, and around the basis of a certain refort, and by which, in asserte of such an agreement, and around the basis of a certain refort, and by which, in asserted of such an agreement, and around the basis of a certain refort, and by which, in asserting that it is be a summary of such parts; it covers two-third of the certain of the parts; it is claimed, its so far reaching that it brings into question for the despatch of May 22, he certainly its cutited te make it clear now. There is another parts; if the most parts; if the mos

United States, or to twenty-one years, which was common law in England. Venezuela, however, would not consent to this, nor did Secretary Olney entertain the suggestion for such a reduction. Considerable discussion resulted in a virtual agreement on fifty years as the period. Fifty years would fully satisfy Venezuela and would make the arbitration practically unrestricted, as nearly all the British aggressions within that time. have taken place within that time.

ATTITUDE OF THE COMMISSION.

Work Partly Suspended and a Possibility That No Report Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.-Immediately upon being informed of the text of Lord Salisbury's speech in London last night the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, in session in this city. announced that it would abandon for the present its work in drawing up a report. As explained by Commissioner Coudert and other nembers of the Commission, this action means that Lord Salisbury's announcement is understood to signify that England has yielded to the demands of the United States and will agree to secome a party to an arbitration treaty to cover the whole range of territory in dispute between England and Venezuela. As Lord Salisbury has seen fit to anticipate thus the findings of the Commission, the Commission's report will be withheld until after the treaty of arbitration goes into effect, if indeed it is not withheld permanently. The Commission feels, however, that its labors have not been in vain, for the members are confident that the consent of England to arbitrate the disputed question was given only after Lord Salisbury became convinced that the finding of the Boundary Cammission were against England and in favor of the claims maintained by Venezuels. In other words, Lord Salisbury took time by the forelock in agreeing to Secretary Olney's demands for arbitration.

Lord Salisbury's speech has excited much interest in Washington, but little surprise, as it has been known for several months that Eng-land would recede slowly but gracefully from her untenable attitude toward the Monroe doctrine. Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the

untenable attitude toward the Monroe doctrine. Secretary Oiney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, were in conference on the Venezueian subject only vesterday, and Lord Salisbury's speech is thought to be the result of the arrangement made here in Washington and cabled to Ambassador Bsyard in London.

Schor Andrade, the Venezueian Minister, professes to be ignorant of any details of the agreement between England and the United States, and therefore has no definite statement to make public. He said to-day:

"When Great Britain consents to arbitration she practically admits the justice of Venezueia's claim. I do not care to discuss the subject until I am informed as to the terms of the treaty. If the whole subject is to be submitted to arbitration our prayers have been answered. I have not been a party to the negotiations which have been pending between the United States and Great Britain since this Government came to our assistance, but I have managed to keep pretty well advised as to the progress that has been made, and I have believed for some months past that a friendly settlement would be reached."

e reached."
It is thought that the whole matter can be aranged in time to be announced to Congress by he President in his annual message, and that he Venezuelas Government will accept gladly he terms arranged by England and the United

states.

Mr. Malet-Prevost, Secretary of the Commis-ion, made the following statement to-day:

"The statements of Lord Salisbury as reported notes morning papers make it probable that "The statements of Lord Salisbury as reported in 12s morning papers make it probable that the boundary dispute now pending between Great Britain and Venezuela will be settled by arbitration at an early day. Under these circumstances the Commission, while continuing its deliberations in the preparation and orderly arrangement of many valuable maps, reports, and documents which have been procured and used in the course of its labors, does not propose to formulate any decision, for the present, of the matters subject to its examination. It will continue its sessions from time to time, but with the hope and expectation that a friendly and just settlement of all pending differences between the nations interested will make any final decision on its part unnecessary."

HE TELLS CAMPAIGN SECRETS AT THE REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Vote for Mckinley," the Word Passed by the National Democracy at the Finish Gen. Porter's Forecast of an Extra Sesston's Work-A Lunch with Business Men, and Calls at Mr. Platt's Office, Chairman Mark A. Hanna of the Republican

National Committee is to leave New York for Canton this evening at do'clock. He is to have number of talks with President-elect Mc-Kinley, and in about three weeks will be back n New York again. He has had many talks with business men, financiers, and politicians, Those with whom he has talked say that it is apparent that Mr. Hanna and his friends will leave no stone unturned to make the McKinley Administration a success, because the interests of the country demand that the Administration shall be a success in order, to svoid a renetition of the free-silver anarchistic campaign in 1900. On Monday morning the Hon. Thomas C. Platt called on the Hon. Mr. Hanna at the Waldorf Hotel. Mr. Hanna was not in at the time, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Hanna cailed on Mr. Platt at his office, 49 Broadway. Mr. Platt was in Philadelphia. But the Hon. Louis F. Payn was at Mr. Platt's office when Mr. Hanna called. The two men were introduced. "Ah, Mr. Payn, I remember you at St. Louis,"

ourzzically said Mr. Hanna. "And I have a faint recollection," replied Mr. Payn, "that I remember you at St. Louis, Mr. "Yes, yes," said Mr. Hanna; "but that was a

ong time ago." "I want to congratulate you from my heart on your wonderful success, Mr. Hanna," rejoined Mr. Payn, "and to assure you that all Republicans are with you. You are a great

general."
"Thank you, Mr. Payn," replied Mr. Hanna "but too much credit should not be given to me. You know that there was a great army of men who believed in their country, and it is not right that the credit should be taken from them and given to the general, as you call me. Beaides, Mr. Payn, you are a general yourself."

"Only in a limited way: only in a limited way," replied Mr. Payn, "and I raise my hat to you as the great general of all the States," At this Mr. Payn lifted the new silk hat he won on McKinley's election, and Mr. Hanna and Mr. Payn shook hands and said good-by, Mr. Hanna adding that he would see Mr. Platt before he left town to-night. After Mr. Hanna's visit to Canton President-cloct McKinley is to be Mr. Hanna's guest at Cleveland for a week. Naturally at that time very many things will be sald about Mr. McKinley's Cabinet.

After Mr. Hanna left Mr. Platt's office he went directly to Republican National head-

After Mr. Hanna left Mr. Platt's office he went directly to Republican National head-quarters, where he was greeted by a delegation of Afro-American Republicans, consisting of T. McCants Stewart, John M. Henderson, Alexander Powell, and others. Mr. Stewart was the spokesman, and he said to Mr. Hanna:

"We came here, not in search of office, but to congratulate you on the result of the election. We regard you as the greatest political leader of the age, and have been delighted with the manner in which you have fought and won this great battle." (Applause.)

"Gentlemen." replied Mr. Hanna, "I have had too much praise in this campaign. This was a campaign which developed the parriotism of the people, and I found as much loyalty and patriotism among the colored population as any place else. I will be much pleased to inform Mr. McKinley, my chief, of your visit to-day," Some interesting side lights were thrown on the campaign last night at a dinner of the Republican Club, given in the club house at 450 Pifth avenue. Suggestions were also made regarding the early policy of the McKinley Administration. These details were contained in speeches made by Chairman Hanna and Gen. Horace Porter.

Cornelius N. Bliss, President of the club, presided. Mr. Hanna did not arrive till after 10 o'clock. He was greeted with rousing cheer. President Bliss introduced him to the members of the club, whom he designated as "working-men."

sided. Mr. Hanna did not arrive till after 10 o'clock. He was greeted with rousing cheer. President Bliss introduced him to the members of the club, whom he designated as "workingmen."

"The reception you have accorded me," said Mr. Hanna, "inspires me to attempt to say something to these workingmen who, I presume, are among the thousands I coerced to vote for McKinley. [Laughter.] Perhaps I ought to preface my remarks by saying that I was the first victim of this campaign of coercion. At the very outset a, lot of gentlemen from New York coerced mé into taking the Chairmanshin of the National Committee. [Laughter.] The campaign we have just passed through is without precedent. It has had no parallel. If it has had, though, I would not know it, being a tyro in politics. [Laughter.] I determined from the start thar it should be a business campaign, and that nothing should be done by the National Committee that would in any way allenate from us the support of these patriotic men of the other party who were inclined to be our allies in the fight. My plan was to fight it out on patriotic lines, and that plan was adhered to.

"It was a hard case to diagnose, and I confess my hand trembled when I took the knife. The appeal for aid in this emergency met with a ready response from all over the country, and I found a solid phalanx of American patriots at my back to encourage me.

"Under the influences of a liberal education the people were brought to acknowledge the strent'h and justice of our cause, and the result has shown that we can safely trust the patriotism of the American people to save us from such dishonorable policies as were proposed by our opponents. The work of education was a great one to undertake. We had in three months to eradicate the financial poison which the enemy had been instilling into the body politic for three years."

Mr. Hanna went on to give some details of this work, its literary side, and the part played by his sound-money evangelists among the farmers, and said:

"Some idea of its effecti

corn.' I replied asking him whe der he wanted corn in the ear or distilled corn boosted." [Laughter.]

Mr. Ranna related another anecdote in which a spellbinder had paid him as unusual compliment, and said:

"I have been getting lots of taily lately, and I am getting to quite enjoy it."

"Here taking my seat." he continued. "I want to say that I have a soft feeling for the sound-money Democrats who stood by us in this fight. They consuited our wishes at national headquarters many times during the contest and in the end the word was passed along by them, 'Vote for McKinley!' [Cheers.] They stood together with the other patriots of the country to make their votes count for sound money and an honest Government.

"There is something more to be considered now, and that relates to the duty of our party as victors. The party will need all the wisdom its leaders and statesman possess to inaugurate an Administration which will fulfil the trambes of the platform and the expectations of the voters who placed us in course of the Government."

Mr. Hanna received three cheers at the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. Hanna received three cheers at the conclusion of his remarks.

Gen. Horace Porter was next called on. He devoted much of his speech to praise of the Chairman of the National Committee. He said, among other things:

"Mr. Hanna has declined to become a king. He prefers to remain a Warwick.

"There is no coin of sufficient value to pay the debt which the Republican party and the people owe to Mark Hanna. owe to Mark Hanna.

"He has proven among other things that his judgment was right in the selection of a candidate, and that the only standard bearer for the party in the recent battle was William Mo-Kinley."

Kinley."
Having said some things in praise of the President-elect, Gen. Porter said:
"We now approach a period when it will appear that to the victors do not belong the spoils, but the responsibilities. Knowing Major McKinley as I do, knowing his wide experience and business ability. I feel the utmost confidence in his ability to cope with these responsibilities.
"When he calls that extra session of Corgress

I believe he will so dominate all legislation that there will be speedily passed revenue bills which will save us from that terrible deficiency. I believe that he will see to it that a wise currency law will be placed on the statute broks and the present endless chain system of finance with the Government in a general banking business will be done away with. Another piece of beneficent legislation which may be looked for soon is a measure dealing properly with the subject of foreign immigration. This country should be an asylum for the oppressed of other nations always, but an almshouse never.

The General went on to say that he understood it to be the policy of the new Administration to raise the satarles of Consuls, with the idea of securing as business representatives shroad men who will do better work to push the foreign trade and commerce of the United State.

Issac N. Seligman of J. & W. Seligman & Co. gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of Mr. Hanna in the banquet hall of the Equitable building. Bankers and business men were the guesta. After the luncheon Mr. Seligman made a few remarks, in which he urged that the Republicans and the National Democrats should act together in settling the currency question. He braised Mr. Hanna's work for the national honor, and then introduced Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Hanna said, among other things, that the Administration recently chosen would go into office without pledges of any kind, and wholly uncommitted as regards the formation of a Cabinet. This statement was greeted with applause. Mr. Hanna also spoke on the general character of the work done by both political organizations in the recent campaign, and said that both the Republicans and the National Democrats would preserve their organization intact to further the good work begun. He hoped they would be enabled to enlist all good citizens in the work attill to be done to bring about thoroughly good conditions of business.

Abram S. Hewitt followed. He said that he had come to the luncheon although not in good health, but t

against all financial herceles. This toast was drunk standing.

There were informal talks, and the general opinion was expressed that after so many years of stormy discussion in the country an absolute rest was needed and no new political question should be pushed to the front to disturb business; that the business men of the country should now have an opportunity to build up the national industries, and that if that were done there would be such an advance in general prosperity that laboring men as well as business men would feel the beneficial results of the election.

ness men would feel the beneficial results of the election.

Among those present were: Edward N. Gibbs of the New York Life. John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank; John A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company, Cornelius N. Bliss, Solomon Loeb, of Kulin, Loeb & Co.; Theodore Roosevelt, William Barbour, Edward E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank; David M. Einstein, President of the Raritan Woollen Mills; Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company; Edward Lauterbach, George Coppell, of Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Edwin Einstein, Dock Commissioner; James Seitgman, Henry Seitgman, Jefferson Seitgman, of J. & W. Seigman & Co.; James McCreery, R. Fulton Cutting, Seth Low, D. O. Mils, Jacob Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; A. G. Paine of the New York Life, Edward King of the Union Trust Company, David G. Leggett of Brooklyn, James Spever, Edward D. Adams, and J. Kennedy Tod.

SENATOR CARTER SEES LIGHT.

He Will Not Hold Up His Party on the WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. - Advocates of the cass.

age of the Dingley revenue-raising measure by the Senate at the coming session of Congress to give the Treasury much-needed money, and also to avoid an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, are much encouraged by the statement of Senator Carter of Montana. He is one of the five Republican Senators who voted against taking up the Tariff bill last winter, because it was not accompanied with a proposition for the free coinage of silver, This is what Senator Carter says:

"I think it would be the height of foolishness for any one to attempt to block a Republican tariff measure because a free-coinage bill cannot be passed."

Apparently Senator Carter accepts the result of the recent election as a rebuke to those Sena-

of the recent election as a rebuke to those Senators who bolted the St. Louis Convention, as well as to Republicans who, like himself, did not bolt, but who allied themselves with the free-sliver faction that held the Senate by the throat during the last session.

Senator Carter is not yet ready to endorse the proposition to have the Dingley bill passed by the Senate at the coming session, and, indeed, he is inclined to believe that it will be impossible to solve the tariff question under the existing conditions. He, however, is emphatic in stating that he for one, as a Republican free-sliver Senator, will not stand in the way of the passage of a revenue-raising act because Congress does not see fit to pass a free-coinage law. It is probable that the Republican Senators will hold a caucus as soon as they all arrive in this city, and will then decide whether it will be advisable to endeavor to pass the Dingley bill or to leave all financial and tariff questions to be disposed of by the Fifty-fifth Congress, either at the regular or a special session. at the regular or a special session.

A TRAMP SAVES A TRAIN. Gives a Signal to Stop and the Wreckers

Shoot Him in the Leg. WASHINGTON, Ind., Nov. 10.-A tramp named G. C. Bynum proved himself a hero last night and saved a fast express train and probably many lives. Bynum overheard a gang of men n a box car plotting to wreck the west-bound St. Louis express on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway in a lonely stretch of country east of this city.

The express car, it is reported, contained a large amount of money. A heavy charge of large amount of money. A newly charge of nitro-glycerine and dynamite was placed upon the track in such a way that it would explode when struck by the engine.

Bynum said nothing about the matter, fearing the police would think him crazy. He had no way to signal the express train, which he knew would be due within a short time. It was some distance to the nearest switch, but he made his way there, and pulled off the signal light.

made his way there, and pulled off the signal light.

Then he went to the place where the alleged dynamite was placed. His signal was seen by the approaching train in time. The train wreckers, who were in ambush, also saw the signal, and a voiley of shots was fired at the tramp. He was wounded in the leg and a shot through his hat grazed his bead.

After the explosives were removed from the train, the train came to this city, bringing the tramp. The 200 people who were on the train cruwded about him and praised him. Later a subscription was taken up for his benefit.

Hynum's home is in Baltimore, Md. The Washington police are working on a theory that he was one of the gang of robbers, but that, as the train approached, his beart failed him and he gave the warning signal to the engineer. As he did so, his confederates shot at him, the police think.

BOSION MAY TAKE BACCHANIE. The Statue May Find a Resting Place to

the Public Library Court Yard. BOSTON, Nov. 10. - There is a possibility that the statue of Bacchante may have a place in the court yard of the Public Library. The trustees court yard of the Public Library. The trustees of the library have asked the Art Commission to reconsider its decision against the propriety of placing the statue in the place for which it was intended by Architect Mckum, and the Commissioners promised to consider the matter of reconsideration. The Commission has seen only a copy of the statue and the hope is expressed that after it has viewed the original its views will be so far modified as to admit it to the seclusion of the court yard.

Wants the Government to Quit Banking. BALTIMORE, Nov. 10. - The Baltimore Chamber of Commerce recommends that the Govber of Commerce the banking business. At a meeting of directors to-day a resolution favoring a change in the present system of finance with that end in view was favorably considered

THE CABINET RUSH IS ON.

ALGER'S FRIENDSTHINK HE WOULD FIT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Cleveland Citizens Think That Four Cabinet Officers Could Be Selected Easily From That Town-Major McKinley's Visitors - Harrison's Congratulations.

CANTON, O., Nov. 10. The atream of visitors flowed into the McKinley home steadily to-day. Some of the McKinley callers did not get to the house, but instead the President-elect went to the station to greet them in their private car. These were the newspaper men enroute to Chicago from the entertainment National Chairman Hanna gave them in the East. The train was held at the station to allow a tenminute social visit. Henry S. Heath was chaperon of the party and thanked Major McKinley for the honor he had conferred upon them by coming to the train. The President-elect said he esteemed it a great pleasure to meet the members of the party, and that ended the formality.

day was the Hon. H. S. Pingree, Mayor of De-troit and Governor-elect of Michigan. The Mayor was not in a talkative mood. His visit, he said, was to offer congratulations in person and was purely of a social nature. He thinks Michigan Republicans did mighty well. Mr. Pingree was accompanied by John Atkinson. Mr. Atkinson expects something in the Cabinet for Michigan, and looks upon Gen. Alger as the very probable recipient. He said he did not know what Major McKinley proposed, and he has not talked with Gen. Alger lately. he continued, "the General is popular in Michigan, and we should be delighted to have verified the rumors that he is to be the new Secretary of War.

Gen. Alger and Major McKinley are very good friends. The General did a great deal of work in advance of the nomination in the interest of the Capton man and labored almost unceasingly on the stump. Sam J. Roberts, State Republican Chairman

of Kentucky, came here this evening. "Have you come to deliver Kentucky's vote? was asked of the genial hustler.

"No," he laughingly replied, "but I left it well nailed up at home."

In further conversation Mr. Roberts said they had had an exceedingly hard fight, and feel greatly rejoiced over the result. He had no hints to drop concerning the Senatorship ex cept that it would be a lively contest among the Republicans. Friends of Gov. Bradley, he said. are endeavoring to enter him in the race. He could not say whether the Governor would stand or not. Roberts is a Canton boy born and bred, and in the matter of railery old Canton friends

or not. Roberts is a Canton boy born and bred, and in the matter of railery oid Canton friends take some liberty with him. He laughed off a reference to the goasip about his being at the head of the Post Office Department. He may not be Postmaster-General, but he is likely to draw a good brize.

William M. Hahn, who had charge of speakers at Western headquarters, spent the day here. Mr. Hahn was formerly Insurance Commissioner of Onio, and was National Committeeman of the State until succeeded by Charles L. Kurtz, one of Senator Foraker's hardest workers. It is said he is not averse to going to Japan in the diplomatic service.

The Hon. A. L. Morrison of Santa Fé, N. M., was among the callers and a guest at lunch. Col. W. C. Haskell of Cleveland, Secretary of State Samuel M. Taylor, and William C. Bur of New York were among the visitors. A party of playsicians holding a convention here called in a body and were cordially greeted. Besides entertaining these visitors the Major had a short walk and a short drive, but rain kept him Indoors most of the day.

Cleveland lays claim to Major McKiuley to the extent of poaching on Canton's pre-erves now and then. Strong claims are made for the Tippecanoe Club, which, aside from monopolizing hotel rooms at St. Louis, led the shouting at the Convention. Consequently the Cleveland men are discussing what may come that way. National Chairman Hanna is foremost in all talk, but he is generally taken at his word, which is to the effect that he will not take office. One story is to the effect that Mr. Hanna feels sufficiently honored to be the head of the Republican party, and that the permanent headquarters of which he will be the chief, will add to and make more conspicuous that honor. Col. Myron T. Herrick has been suggested as Cabinet material, but it has also been said by his friends that his own business affairs would keep him from accepting office. Another personal friend in Cleveland is Sylvester T. Everett, whose name is opposite the office of Secretary of the Treasury o

of Secretary of the Treasury on several elates.

Col. W. C. Haskell is spoken of for a Consulship, and Andrew Squire, some Clevelanders urge, is just the main for Attorney-General, the place which many admiring friends here selected for Judge William R. Day of this city. Until Major McKinley marks off the official slate it cannot be said whether Canton or Cleveland claims will have priority. Judge Day is not a seeker after office. When elected to the bench locally he resigned in a short time, and when spointed a United States Judge by Harrison he declined before taking the oath.

Major McKinley has been congratulated by ex-President Harrison as follows:

The use of the mails insteal of the wires as the carrier of my congratulations does not imply that they are less, but rather that they are more thoughtful and deliberate. It is a great honor, indeed, when a personal success is identified with a great national triumph.

The issues forced to the front by the Chicago platform put the fight on such lines that the partiolism of the South as well as the North. I sincerely hope that you may be given the wisdom and strength needed in this emergency to restore and establish the prosperity of the nal contracted while he was assisting the police in running down the therees who robbed his flat while he and his wife were in the country. Mrs. Titus grieved over her husband's death to such an extent that she became ill and on Monday she find the fight and on Monday at the home of a relative, Mrs. Eugenia Ameli, at the home of a relative, Mrs. Eugenia Ameli, at the home of a relative, Mrs. Eugenia Ameli, at the home of a relative, Mrs. Eugenia Ameli, at the home of a relative, Mrs.

ALLERTON FOR THE CABINET. Friends of the Chicago Stock Denier Want to Get a Portfolio For Him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.- The friends of Samuel W. Allerton, the well-known stock dealer, have begun a movement looking to his appointment as Secretary of Agriculture. Last week Secretary Baker of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange Haker of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange mailed letters to all live-stock centres asking for the opinion of their members, and favorable answers have been received from Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph, and Denver.

When asked vesterday if he had been approached on the subject Mr. Allerton said:

"The choosing for such a position is left to the President and is a sort of family affair, Still, if my friends and Mr. McKinley saw fit to honor me, well, I would think over the matter."

Mr. Allerton owns big ranches in the West and Southwest.

ACQUITTED OF WIFE MURDER. Lynch Immediately Invited to a Wedding by a Cheerful Deputy of Tamsen's.

Thomas Lynch was acquitted in the Crimina

Branch of the Supreme Court last night of the

murder of his wife, whom he shot dead in front of 534 West Thirty-ninth street on June 15. This was the second trial, the first jury having disagreed. There was no new evidence in the last trial. Mrs. Lynch was unfaithful to her husband, and it was in a fight with Thomas Bannon, her lover, that Lynch shot her. His defence was that he meant to shoot Bannon, and fired in self-defence.

The jury that acquitted him were out five hours and brought in a verdict at 11 o'clock last night. Three ballots were taken. The first stood ten to two for acquittal and the second eleven to one. The foreman of the jury was the man who held out the longest.

Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler defended Lynch. On the first trial the rulings of Justice Smyth displeased Mr. Chanler, and he said it was the last time he would appear as counsel before the criminal bar. Mr. Chanler ninesed to say last night whether or not he bad changed his mind. Deputy Sheriff Von Geesen, one of Sheriff Tamsen's tierman aides, is going to be married to-night. He has lad charge of Lynch, and when Lynch was acquitted invited Lynch and his counsel to the wedding. Mr. Chanler said he would go. last trial. Mrs. Lynch was unfaithful to her

More Boufire Students Suspended.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 10.-Twelve more students of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute were suspended yesterday for refusing to sign a paper, saying that they had nothing to do with the bondire lighted in celebration of McKinley's election, and promising to obey all rules of the faculty. The suspensions now number twenty of the 200 students. The seniors have agreed

Best 2-Qt. Hot Water Bage, 83c.

British Skipper Took Advice from a Yuskee Cruiser and Paved Seven Armenians. Capt. Fisher of the British freight steamship loyne appeared before Collector Kilbreth vesterday to explain why his ship arrived at this port two days ago without manifests of her cargo, the absence of which renders him liable to a fine of \$500. The Captain said that he sailed from the port of Smyrna on Oct. 11 withuit waiting for clearance papers, because two days before he sailed seven Armenians had ome aboard and begged that he bring them to this country, because they were in dange of assassination by the Turks. He took them on board, and declined to give them up he says, upon the demand of the authorities in Smyrna, and appealed to the only warship in the harbor, an Italian man-of-war for support. The warship would not meddle but the United States cruiser Minneapolis arrived while he was In this delenions, and under the advice of the officers of the Minneapolis he says he sneaked out of the barbor. The manifests were sent by mail by the agents of the ship in Smyrna, and the case has been referred to the Treasury De-

partment. The Armenians were on board when the vessel arrived at this port. Their names are G. Gorgiadi, 23 years old; D. Ralfafades, 26 years old; D. Del Shanossin, 19 years old; A. Shishmanai, 42 years old, and his wife and two

CRITICAL TIMES IN TURKEY

The Families of Most of the Diplomate Have Left Constantinopie. LONDON, Nov. 10, -The Daily News's Vienna

correspondent telegraphs that reports from Constantinopie show that the situation there is very dangerous. The families of most of the diplomats have left the city.

MORE ARMENIANS KILLED.

The Turks Murder 100 Christians in a Town of Asia Minor.

LONDON, Nov. 10.-A despatch from Con-stantinople says that advices received in that city from Kalsarieb, Asia Minor, say that a band of Turks have plundered the village of Everek, killing 100 of the Armenian inhabi-tants and setting fire to and destroying fifty houses. Not one of the Turkish marauders was killed. Kalsarieh, the advices further say, has been thrown into a state of panic by the outrage.

PARTITION OF CHINA.

Dilke Says Three Powers Submitted Such a Proposal to England,

LONDON, Nov. 10 .- In the course of a speech at Enfield to-night Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., asserted that three powers lately submitted to Great Britain a proposal for the partition of China. Great Britain, he added, refused to entertain the proposal.

A SPANIARD SHOOTS RIMSELF.

Had Spent the Evening at the Theatre With His Sweetheart-Will Die, Angelo Espanan of 80 East 116th street, a young Spaniard, shot himself last night just after leaving his sweethcart. He has been paying attentions to Miss Emma Rever of 181 East

120th street for some time. He called upon her last night and seemed worried. He asked permission to write a letter, but when he had written it he tore it up. Then he

when he had written it he tore it up. Then he took Miss Beyer to the Columbus Theatre to see "Northern Lights." They got back to Miss Beyer's house about 11:30 o'clock.

While he was birding her good-by in the hall he confided to her that he had had a quarrel with his uncle. In whose grocery he was a clerk. "Good-by," he said, "this is the last time you will see me."

Miss Hever had got only part way up stairs to her family's flat when she heard a pistol shot in the street. She ran out and, not a hundred feet from the house, she found her lover bleeding on the sidewalk with a bullet wound in his right temple. ing on the sidewalk with a bullet wound in his right temple.

She ran to the East 126th street station and gave the alarm. Her lover was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said last hight that he would probably die of his wound.

CAR HORSES RUN AWAY.

One Falls Bead After They Coilide with a Wagon. ses belonging to a car of the

G. H. MORRISON GEIS TEN YFARS.

The Former Treasurer of Reasselace County Sentenced to Clinton Prison. TROY, N. Y., Nov. 10. In Supreme Court in this city this afternoon, George H. Morrison, former Rensselser county's Treasurer, pleaded guilty to two indictments for misappropriating county funds and was sentenced to ten years and five months in Clinton prison. His decision to plead guilty was determined upon shortly after the reconvening of court for; the afternoon session. The charge against him was that he misappropriated some \$250,000 county funds.

THE HOUSE WHERE LINCOLN DIED. It Came Into the Possession of the Government Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. -Under the operation of a law passed at the last session of Congress, the house opposite the old Ford's Theatre to which Lincoln was carried after the assassination, and where he died. The house will continue to be occupied by the Lincoln Memerial Association as a nuseum of relies of the martyred President. the United States to-day became possessed of CHESTNUT VENDERS RAIDED.

Seventy-six, with Their Ronsting Outsits, Captured by the Tenderloin Police,

The police of the West Thirtieth street squad nade a continuous raid yesterday on chestnut venders, and last night they had seventy-six of the chestnut sellers and their reasting outfits in the station house.

The reasting outfits took up every bit of avail-able room in the station house proper, and some had to be sent into the stable.

The Suit Against Mr. Rockefeller.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Nov. 10. The United States District Court yesterday ordered the case of Aitred Merritt vs. John D. Rockefeller, involving a verdict for \$940,000, back to the lower court with instructions for a new trial. Merritt sued for damagus on the charge that there had been fraudulent misrepresentation by Rocke-feller of the financial standing of two mining

The monitor Amphitrite had a slight mishap when leaving the Brooklyn Navy Yard vesterwhen traving the Brooklyh Navy Lard yester-day for the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I. 111: passing out into the stream under her own steam from her anchorage in No. 2 dock, the strong tide swung her around close to the bar-tleship indians and the cruiser New York, and her port quarter atruck the New York. The only damage was sustained by the monitor's dory, which was smashed to pieces.

STOLE OUT OF A TURKISH PORT. | VOTE STEALERS HESITATE.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IMPENDING IN TENNESSEE'S SITUATION.

County Officers Unwilling to Send in Fraudment Returns Changes in Fayette and Other Countles May Result in the Election of Talman and Patterson.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 10. Proofs of fraud to the recent election to this State are so conclusive that the Popocrats are weakening, and in several cases the county authorities are refusing to send in the fraudulent returns. These returns are being modified to some extent. When the modified returns are tanulated it will probably be found that Taylor and Tillman are nose and nose in the race for Governor, with Tillman a winner. Patterson, gold Democrat, will probably be the repand Bryan's majority in the State will be ma-

In all the election tables Favette county is placed: Republican, 1,275; Democratic, 2,357. That gross frauds were committed to make it appear thus is conceded by the silverites and sound-money men alike in west Tennessee. The frauds were patent, and it seems that no attempt was made to disguise them. "Kno.k-out drops," whiskey, violence, and chicanery were the methods employed. Election officers were selected with a fraudulent purpose. Those representing the silver-ites were shrewd but unscrupulous partisans, and those representing sound money were ignorant Legroes, who could neither read nor

Representatives of sound-money men were forbidden to witness the count, and in one instance, where a Patterson man attempted to follow the election officers to the room where the count was to be made, he was assaulted, All sorts of schemes were played, but the favorite scheme was to swap the votes, that is, to give the Democrats the Republican vote, and see the Republicans and sound-money men were about three to one to the silverites, the la ter just took their votes. THE SUN correspondent was informed to-day

that the Sheriff of Fayette county had weakened, and had determined to send in correct returns, which would give McKinley 3,050 and Bryan 950 votes. United States District Attorney Simonton has announced that he would prosecute all election officers guilty of fraud. This being a Congress election, he could interfere. He was appointed by Cleveland at the instance of Mr. Patterson, after a bitter fight against him by Senator Harris. Faturally he is a friend of Patterson in this contest. The election of McKinley being certain, and conviction being practically certain, as there is an abundance of testimony, those convicted could have no hope for Executive elemency,

now only 285 shead on the face of the returns. the change would elect Patterson by about 1.900 plurality. On the face of the returns Taylor is now 2,261 ahead of Tolman for Governor, Corrected returns from Fayette county would reduce Taylor's plurality to 161. In the Tipton county returns in the Tabernacle box, the Sheriff has amended his report upon argument, and increases the Republican vote 287. In addition to these there are 600 votes, and in the hands of the Sheriff of Shelby county that were wrongfully thrown out by election judges

and the penitentiary thus stares in the face all

those concerned in the affair. As Carmack is

and a contest would bring them out for judicial adjudication. The changes in Fayette and Tipton were made only in Patterson's and Carmack's vote, but Patterson, McKinley, and Tillman ran close together in all the precincts in question, and the difference is not enough to change any result. Without shelby county's 600, the changes in Fayette and in Mason precinct in Tipton county would put Tillman ahead 128, not considering four other counties where

fraud was open and notorious. Bryan's lead in the State before these changes was about 12,000. There is no possible doubt that had there been a fair election in Lauderdale, Fayette, Shelby, Madison, Tipton, and the State. THE SUN correspondent's information as to the conditions in Farette does not desire to have his name used publicly, but affirms that there is no doubt as to the Sheriff's intention, and several signs indicate that he is

right. Patterson's managers will not confirm the report, but it is noticed that the proceedings in a mandamus case arising out of the Fayette frauds have stood still to-day, and the Memphis papers, which have been hammering away on Patterson's side of the controversy, are quiet. In all places where Patterson's partisans gather there are signs of good nature

and serene confidence. SNOW IN THE NORTHWEST.

It Looks Dreidedly Winterish in a Large

Part of Our Area. Sr. Paul, Minn., Nov. 10.—From two to three inches of snow have fallen in this city since yesterday morning. In southern Minnesota and Iowa the depth is reported to be twice that. The storm originated in the Dakotas two days ago and now extends nearly all over the

blowing here. Snow has fallen irregularly since last Thursday and to-day more snow feil than at any one time in the past two years. About six inches have already failen and it is still snowing. Indications point to at least a foot before morning.

LEADVILLE, Col., Nov. 10. The heaviest snowfall in years at this season began here yesterday and continues.

Sioux Ciry, Ia., Nov. 10. Snow to the depth of six to twelve inches fell in this section last night and to-day.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Nov. 10. A blizzard is

night and to-day.

Smash-Up on the Northern Pacific. Missoulla, Mon., Nov. 10.—The west-bound Northern Pacific passenger train, which left Northern Pacific pussenger train, which left here at 8:15 A. M., was wrecked at Paradise Bluffs, seventy miles west of here about 11:40 this morning. The train ran into a landslide and was ditched.

Engineer George Fairchild of Missoula was killed outright. Fireman Frank Waldon of Missoula and Express Messenger W. A. Groat of Helena were badly hurt. Mad Clerk E. F. Goodhue of Helena is reported missing.

Superintendent E. J. Pearson, Master Mechanic W. S. Clarkson, and physicians left for the scene shortly after 11. M. with a wrecking train.

Subway Explosion in Sixth Avenue.

Accumulated gas in the subway in Sixth avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twentybeighth streets, was ignited vosterday morning by an electric spark and exploded. The ad-icining manholes were disrunted, the covers being blown off and some of the payement tors up. No one was injured, as the stones were not thrown in the air.

Honest-Money League to Keep at It. John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest-Money League of America, has issued an address to the members of the league throughout the country calling upon them not to disband, but to continue their work in fight-ing the heresy of free silver and educating the people against repudiation.

A Professorship for Juntee Bartlett. Justice Willard Bartlett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, has been appointed Professor of Medical Juris-prudence in the Long Island College liospital in place of the late Justice Calvin E. Pratt.

Broker Wilson's Big Certified Check. I Broker Henry B. Wilson of 16 Broad str yesterday turned over a certified check \$1,879,000 to Comptroller Palmer of Broo in payment for his share of the \$2,116,00 per cent. gold bond issue in that city.